

A Remarkable Pycnogonid

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In a collection of a thousand pycnogonids obtained at Laguna Beach and nearby a single specimen of the species here described was found. This was taken near Laguna under a stone at low tide. The two-jointed proboscis, the segmented body, the long tapering legs with their peculiar spines and hairs, these and other features were distinctive.

After searching through the rather extensive literature of this group it was found that few species resembled this one. Especially was the proboscis different. The genus *Ascorhynchus* established by Sars in 1876 seems very close to it, but there are a number of slight differences. No species in this genus is like it. The genus *Eurycyde*, Schodde, 1857, as described by Sars in his great work of 1891 seems to fit this specimen exactly. The species *E. hispada* Kroyer, as described and figured by Sars seems at first to be nearly the same as the specimen at hand, but a careful examination shows numerous specific differences. Sars considers this *E. hispada* the only species of the genus described at that time, 1891. I have found no species of this genus described since. *E. hispada* Kr. has been found on the coast of Greenland, Finmark, Nordland, in the Kara sea; at a depth of 50 to 191 fathoms.

Eurycyde spinosa n. sp.

Type specimen—a female in the collection of Pomona College. Total length 3.085 mm. Extent from side to side 3.6 mm. (obtained from a preserved specimen mounted on a slide). Collected at low tide under a rock, Two Rock Bay, Laguna Beach, California, September, 1915.

Trunk rather broad. Lateral processes long, swollen caudally. Segments of trunk plainly marked from each other. Chitin thick. Caudal segment long slender. It projects upwards at a moderate angle and bears four large hairs or spines near the end, two of these are central, two are more lateral.

The eye tubercle just in front of the ovigers, projects nearly straight up in the unmounted specimen. It bears four eyes and is pointed. One large hair and several smaller ones project from it.

The proboscis is two-jointed, the basal joint is narrower and cylindrical. The terminal joint is swollen in the middle and tapers at the tip, and tapers a little less at the base. The proboscis is bent at the base of the terminal joint and the tip points backwards under the animal.

In the freshly killed animal the legs and all the leg-like appendages were easily seen from above, but in the slide the ovigers did not show from above nor do they in the figure.

The chelifori are three-jointed, the terminal joint is small, slightly lobed but not chelate. The other segments are of nearly the same length but the basal one is thicker. There are a number of long spine-like hairs on the middle joint and one large one on the basal joint.

The palpi are ten-jointed, the two basal joints small, the five terminal joints are also small and bear fine hairs.

The ovigers are nine, possibly ten, jointed, rather larger than the first two appendages and quite a little longer than the body. In the fresh specimen this appendage looks much like a leg from above. There are two claws, the terminal larger. The terminal joints bear a number of complicated spines and knobs as shown in the figure.

The legs are broad at the body and taper towards the claws. The basal joint is provided with a single large spine. The narrower second joint bears two spines. The third joint is smaller and bears no spines. The fourth joint is usually about twice the length of the last and bears five spines at the end. The fifth joint bears several spines on the shaft as shown in the figure. The sixth joint is about as long as the fifth and bears spines on the shaft as shown in the figure of the four legs. The last two joints bear only a few smaller hairs. There is one slightly hooked claw on each leg.

The wide lateral processes of the body, the first angular joint of the legs, the complicated spines of the oviger and the different arrangement of spines on appendages and body clearly separate this species from the other members of the genus.

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(Contribution from the Zoological Laboratory of Pomona College)

- Figure 1. *Eurycyde spinosa* n. sp. from above. Drawn by means of projectoscope from mounted specimen. X25.
- Figure 2. *Eurycyde spinosa* n. sp. from the side, legs not shown. Less magnification than fig. 1.
- Figure 3. Right chelifor, not all of basal joint shown. X75.
- Figure 4. Right palpus. X75.
- Figure 5. Ovipositor from the right side. X75.
- Figure 6. Tip of first leg, from the right side. X75.



